

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise, and good in themselves, have the substance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little respect to the wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

BURTON CRAIG.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

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## TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or five dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### From the Banner of the Constitution.

The memorial of the New York Tariff Convention.—In this Journal, of the 7th of December last, we published the address of the Tariff Convention held in New York on the 25th October, 1881. The memorial presented to Congress during its last session, on the part of the same Convention, has been republished and circulated with the July Number of the North American Review, occupying 48 pages. It is signed by Alexander Everett, Esq., and is written with ability, with excellent temper, and with great frankness; and we would say, sets forth the fancied blessings of the Restrictive System in as strong a point of view as they are susceptible of, and supports them with as powerful arguments as it is possible to produce. But it is, nevertheless, replete with erroneous assumptions with false conclusions, and with unsound doctrines, as will be apparent to any political economist who may peruse it; but, these being put forth, as we certainly think, with a sincere and honest belief in their correctness and orthodoxy, they are entitled to be examined with candor and courtesy. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a minute exposition of all the points in which we differ from the writer; and we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few of the most prominent amongst them.

And first, it is observable, that, to one capital error of doctrine may be ascribed almost the whole departure from the principles of economical science, which is displayed throughout the Memorial. It reminds one of steam poisoned at its source, from which proceed all the deleterious effects that are experienced throughout the region over which it passes. Were this doctrine true, we admit, at once, that all the conclusions drawn from it would also be true; and hence we consider it of paramount importance that its unsoundness should be clearly exposed.

The doctrine alluded to is, that there exists a great mass of dormant capital and labor, which, without the stimulus of a Protective Tariff, would remain totally idle and unproductive; and that, consequently, all the products which are created by that stimulus are so much clear gain to the country, in addition to all that it could possibly gain under a system of Free Trade. If this proposition were true, there could not then be any doubt of the beneficial operation of restrictive laws, and nothing would be clearer, than that, the tighter the restriction, and the greater the extent of the articles to which it was applied, the greater the benefit.

We hardly know how to go to work to improve such a proposition, the fallacy of which appears to us to be as self evident as its soundness appears to be to the committee. But, let us ask, what evidence does there exist, that had the Restrictive System not been introduced into this country, there would have been any dormant capital? Does any body recollect the time when any Bank or capitalist who had money to lend, could not find borrowers to the full amount of their capitals, at six per centum? If so, it could only have been in large cities, where the influence of foreign capital is felt, in the competition of the market. In the country, and especially in the western country, such a thing as an unemployed capital was never at any time heard of; and it is very certain, that, at no period have the western People found it necessary to solicit Congress for aid to enable them to get the ordinary profits of capital.

And in reference to labor, who recollects the period when any considerable number of people could not obtain employment, if they were industrious and willing to labor at moderate wages? In a few of our Atlantic cities, into which there is a constant emigration of poor foreigners, and of blacks emancipated in other States, who interfere, at times, with the resident laborers, by overlooking the labor market, there has been, at times, a temporary want of employment.—No actions from over trading, or overhauling, also, in large cities, occasionally disturb the regularity of employment. But, only leave these great stores upon the body politic, large cities, and go into the interior, where a healthy and well balanced state, of society exists,

and nothing is, or ever has been, there heard of a want of employment. Upon this subject, we speak with some knowledge of the fact. We have twice visited the State of Ohio, and we have never met with a man who has ever entertained any other opinion than that the demand for labor, in the vast regions of the West, is and always has been, almost unlimited. No one will certainly venture to assert that the difficulty of procuring employment, in the Western country, induced inhabitants to apply to Congress for restrictive laws.

Supposing, however, these positions to be disputed, there is, at all events, one general principle, which must be acknowledged to be sound and indisputable by every one who closely examines it. It is, that there can be no such thing as dormant capital. Capital, according to the proportion which exists between the supply and the demand, may be dear or cheap, high or low, but it cannot be dormant. It may be worth ten per centum, eight per centum, six, five, four, or three per centum; but in no country has it ever yet been without demand. If the capital actually existing in this country were to be doubled by a sudden display of magic, the effect could not be to make any portion of it dormant. The consequence might be that its value would be diminished—that is, that the rate of interest demanded for its use might be lowered to one half its present rate—but it never could be, by any conceivable process, increased to such an abundance that any portion of it should lie dormant—that is, be without borrowers at any price. It is not possible to imagine such an extent of capital as that the hire of it should be worth nothing; and those who think otherwise do so because they think it possible that A's capital can lie dormant whilst B's capital is employed at ten per cent.; whereas the truth is, that the competition of the two lenders must have the effect of settling the rate of interest at five per centum, or some other intermediate point. Nothing is clearer than that there cannot be two rates of interest upon the same security, at the same place, at the same time. B cannot get ten per centum for his capital, whilst A can get nothing; and it may be safely concluded, when we hear of a man who says he cannot employ his capital, that he means to say that he is not willing to lend it at the market rate—that is, at the rate which a fair open competition between borrowers and lenders would establish.

Having thus shown, as we think, that there cannot be any such thing as a dormant capital, it follows, of necessary consequence, that no legislative restriction can operate as a stimulus upon capital. It would be very strange, indeed, if a diminution of the number of branches of industry at any time enjoyed by the capital of a country, could increase its productiveness. The actual rate at which capital can be loaned, at any period, depends upon the greater or lesser variety of employments to which it can be applied. The more numerous these are, the greater must be the demand for capital; and consequently the greater the rate of interest which can be obtained for it. Under a system of Free Trade, all the branches of business which are connected with agriculture, foreign and domestic commerce, as well as manufactures, are open to the competition of capitals. Under the Restrictive System, some of them must necessarily be closed. In the former case, then, capital has a more extended market than in the latter; and, if capital can ever be said to be dormant, it can only be under that system which places limits upon its employment, by prohibiting it from being drawn into some one or more of the channels into which it would have flowed if left in a state of freedom.

Thus, prior to the year 1813, when duties were imposed solely with reference to revenue, the capital of the United States was at liberty to go into any pursuit, excepting those which had been necessarily closed by the revenue duty. In 1816, a Protective Tariff was imposed. The effect of this was to close some of the then existing avenues to enjoyment in commerce and agriculture. A further closing took place with the subsequent Tariffs of 1824 and 1828; and, by thus restricting the range of capital, its value in the market must necessarily have been diminished. Thus, if a dormant state can be predicted of capital, it must apply to its condition under a Restrictive, and not under a Free Trade System.

What is true in relation to capital, is equally true in relation to labor. The more numerous the employment to which the industry of a people can be directed, the more extensive must be the demand for labor. If agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, be all open to the competition of the labor market, the tendency to a dormant state of labor must be less than if some of these branches of business are closed. But labor can never be dormant, in this country, to any great extent, except temporarily. If any large number of persons cannot, at any time, obtain employment in our large cities, it is because they are not willing to live in the country, where a boundless field is open for them, in the shape of a thousand millions of acres of vacant land. When all this land becomes occupied, and not before, it will be time enough to talk of dormant labor. If it becomes dormant before, it can only be because people prefer sleeping to work; and those who have that propensity, have no claims to be supported upon the public bounty.

But it is evident that the Committee which drew up the Memorial in question are opposed to Western emigration. They have been so candid as to acknowledge this fact; and, by their candor, they have betrayed a secret originally let out by Mr. Rush, whilst Secretary of the Treasury, which is of vast consequence to be known. The following is their secret, which ought to be written in capitals and posted over the door of every tavern, mill, and blacksmith's shop, in the whole Western country:—

"The last advantage which your memorialists propose to mention, as resulting from the establishment of domestic manufactures, is their effect in retaining EMIGRATION FROM THE SETTLED TO THE UNSETTLED PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. It is true, as a general principle, that manufactures add to the wealth and population of a country the whole amount of the capital and labor to which they give employment; but, in the particular case of the United States, where large tracts of good unoccupied land are continually for sale at low prices, it is probable, as your memorialists have already remarked, that some of the persons, who, under the influence of the Protective Policy, invest their capital and labor in manufactures, would, if this field of employment had not been opened to them at home, have emigrated to some of the unsettled parts of the country, and been occupied in clearing land."

When Mr. Rush's suggestion to this effect was first made, it was considered rather as the mere opinion of an individual, than that of a great party. It has now assumed a character which constitutes it a part integral of the American System; and we now feel warranted in proclaiming that the Tariff Party has avowed its hostility to the growth of the Western country. Yes! let the People of the West be told that there exists a grand combination of manufacturers and politicians, in the Eastern and Middle States, who openly avow their determination to discourage emigration to the Westward. And if, with such evidence before them, they are willing to throw their weight into the scale of a policy which is calculated to retard their wealth, population and political power, we hope they will meet with the fate now so unmeritedly experienced by the Southern States, of being tributary to their oppressors.

In making this confession, however, the Committee, have afforded us a remarkable example of inconsistent reasoning. After denying that the effect of restrictive laws is to divert capital from one pursuit to another, they are compelled to confess that, in that instance, capital is drawn into manufactures, which would otherwise have gone into agriculture; and, in making this admission, we conceive, they have given up the contest. For, let any man, who has witnessed the progress of wealth in the Western country—who has seen the laborious husbandman toiling himself in the woods, without any capital except a cow, a hog, and a spade—who has beheld his wife assisting him to build his log-cabin, and his child rocked to sleep in a sugar-trough—and who, in ten years, has seen a comfortable farm of eighty acres of land paid for, comfortable buildings, luxuriant fields, and a stock of cattle and horses—let such a man, we say, compare the progress of this pioneer of the forest with that of the drudge in a factory, and say whether capital and labor, forced from agriculture to manufactures, have not been forced from a more profitable to a less profitable pursuit. Upon this subject there cannot admit of a doubt; and, when we add to this truth the important consideration that, in one case, we see arise a nation of independent freemen, each one of whom possesses within his reach, the means of raising a family of children as free as himself; and, in the other, a nation of slaves, dependent, for their daily bread, upon the will of a master, we are at a loss to conceive how any man, possessing the true spirit of liberty, can hesitate which of the two to choose. For ourselves, we venerate the character of our hardy yeomanry of the West; and, though they may not have about them the submissive deportment which characterizes those who are subject to the daily discipline of a factory, yet they have about them the manly air of freedom, and show that they are in the enjoyment of the very identical blessing for which this Government was instituted.

### From the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer.

#### HORRID ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The circumstances are briefly these. William Fields, a ditcher by occupation, married Mary Parkinson, of this district; and after living unhappily together for some time, they separated—she retaining and refusing to give him a part of his wearing apparel, with other articles which he demanded; and which the more effectually to secure from him, she determined to have carried off and secreted. For this purpose her sister, Sarah Parkinson, a woman of ill-fame in her own neighborhood, applied to Jerry, a slave sustaining a high character for honesty, and belonging to one of our most aged and respectable citizens, Andrew Conn, who complied with her wishes. But not content with robbing the poor man of his property, it seems they had forwarded the hellish design of depriving him of his life. Accordingly Sarah Parkinson again applied to Jerry, whom she prevailed upon by repeated solicitations; and a promise that he should "lose nothing by it," to undertake the shocking deed. After a fortnight's deliberation, on the 10th July, he prepared a hickory club, and about sunset, went from the field in which he was ploughing to the house of Fields, about three quarters of a mile distant. He found Fields sitting near his door, enjoying his evening's repose, greeted him in the most cordial and friendly manner, enquired after his health, and was invited by Mr. Fields to partake of a cup of coffee, which he refused, and inquired in a low voice if any one was in the house. When told there was not, "I am glad to see you, Mr. Fields, I know where your clothes are, and have come to tell you; they are hid in the woods close by, and if you will follow me, I will show them to you, and when we arrive at the spot, will tell you who hid them there." Fields being perfectly friendly with, and having every confidence in this negro, like all others who knew him, believing him perfectly honest, immediately rose from his seat, and without stopping to get his hat, unsuspiciously following him to a pile of rails and logs, in a very private spot, at some distance in the woods.—Here the negro stopped, and striking with the stick upon the rails said "your clothes are in here;" and as Fields stopped to look under the rails, he struck him with his club across the back of his head, which threw him on his knees; he raised his hands and repeatedly cried for mercy and his life; but his repeated cries were only answered with repeated blows across the head and shoulders, until he sank quivering and speechless upon the ground, and then writhing in the most intense agony, inexpressible crawled into a flat about fifteen feet below them, where he left him, as he supposed, drawing his last grasp. About 11 o'clock, however, he revived, and, to the utter astonishment of every one, was enabled—mangled, gashed and bleeding—to find his way a mile off, to Mr. Parkinson's (the brother of the instigators of his misery), who heard his shrieks, as he fainted and sank down, and exhausted, near the edge of his yard. Mr. Parkinson ran to his assistance, conveyed him into his house, administered to his wants, called in medical aid, and sent for the civil authority, to whom Fields deposed as above, stating the particular situation in which he left his table, his hat, and several things about his house, which the officers, upon examination, found correct.

Jerry was immediately taken; he avowed his innocence and ignorance of the crime alleged; stated that he had remained all night at home, and accounted for the blood upon his pantaloons by the bleeding of his nose; but was unable to tell how the spots came upon his back. He was committed to jail, and continued to atone his innocence until brought out and conveyed almost to the place of trial, where he met three or four gentlemen with Field's cloak, which they found in possession of his wife, and other articles found under the floor of his cabin, which confounded him and elicited a full confession of his guilt. On his trial he pleaded guilty, said Sarah Parkinson, with whom he had been in the habit of trafficking, and her sister, the wife of Fields, about knew of his intention to murder him; that Sarah, by repeated entreaties, and a promise only, "that he should lose nothing by it," had caused him much against his will, to attempt the murder of one for whom he always, and now had the greatest friendship. He said after he struck the first blow, and Fields begged for life, he would have given the world, could he have recalled it, but it was too late to stop, and he hastened to his crime, which went like daggers to his heart; that night, he said he spent sleepless, and had ever since endured it as most excruciating torment. While the Court retired to arrange the particulars of the sentence, he was led into the room where Fields was confined; they talked over the whole affair with perfect composure, and the negro asked and received his forgiveness. The Court, with a few very pertinent and appropriate prophetic remarks, sentenced him to be hung on the 10th of August, as near the door of Sarah Parkinson as possible. He however evaded the sentence of the Court on the next day, by hanging himself with a silk handkerchief from the grate of the dungeon.

Mr. Fields has now entirely recovered, though many long scars remaining upon his head and shoulders, will go down with him to the grave, as an memento of this tragic transaction. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the humane and honorable conduct, both of Mr. Parkinson, at whose house the unfortunate Fields was confined, and those gentlemen who were interested in the slave.—Nor can too much be said in denunciation of the perfidious conduct of the bloody slave, or of those two inhuman monsters in woman's form, who could be so inconsiderable of the ties of patriotism, of common philanthropy, of kindred, and of marriage, to bribe him secretly to murder the brother of the one, the husband of the other; and who, unable to bear the indignant frowns of an honest community, have fled to Greene county, Tennessee, to seek that peace among strangers which they never could enjoy at home.

## RACE FOR A WIFE.

Racing and running of every description have become so common at the present period, that it may well be doubted whether it is possible for any thing new or wonderful on the subject to be brought to light. We do not know, however, that we have heard or read of any occurrence of a more physical nature than we shall presently tell. There is, to be sure, a tale of a race between Atlanta and Hippomenes, told by some ancient traditionist, which, be it either truth, as the musty mythologists of the old world called it, or fable, as the wise men and learned now call it, bears this much resemblance to our present history—both heroes ran for a wife—and a similar cause to that which gained Hippomenes a bride, nearly lost one to our hero; the first won by losing his intended golden apple—the last came high losing by tempering with a hawk note.

A few weeks ago, a country gentleman, whom we shall hold nameless, resident in the county of Maury, and state of Tennessee, being under matrimonial engagement to one of the daughters of a friend, set out one morning for Columbia, the chief place in said county, where the clerk of said county had his head quarters, for the purpose of procuring, as he expressed it, a pair of licenses. This wedding was a thing he had arranged in his mind about four months previous, and would have had it consummated long ere now, but having understood that the gallant lawgivers of our state intended shortly to reduce the marriage fee from seventy five to fifty cents, and having always an eye to the economical disposition of his funds, he determined to tarry a little until the law should be passed; calculating, and correctly too, that he would be the gainer thereby of thirty three and one per cent. on their cost at that time.—Well, in due time, the law was made, and our friend as we mentioned before, set out with a beating heart smiling eye, and a thousand beneficent visions of the blessedness of a married life dancing merrily through his brain, and in good season arrived at the destined place. Here, after some little delay, in fruitlessly endeavoring to trade coon skins for the license, the clerk not being willing to sell for any thing but the money up, he put up the cash and marched off in triumph with his paper, which authorized any minister having the care of souls, to solemnize the rights of matrimony between—

—and—He read and re-read the precious document, seemingly as though he could never get tired of perusing its contents—showing it to all his friends around, and acted as if he had found a treasure. But like the foolish barn yard fowl, which Elop in his book of fables hath written about, he crowed too soon; his boasting was premature and in the end cost him pretty dear. Some half dozen waggish fellows determined to show their wit and smartness, upon our innocent and lamb like "lion," and accordingly while he was delightfully occupied in perusing the invaluable paper, which united two single folks, so tightly and so closely together, that they made but one in the eye of the law—one of them accosted him with a proposition to sell his license, which was backed with a piteous tale of his having bought twice, that he had fortunately lost both, and the clerk having somewhat unity against him, had refused to furnish him with any more, and wound up by offering him five dollars for the "pair" he had just purchased. Our friend taken with the liberality of the offer, hesitated but a short time—it was a good speculation, and in an evil hour for his happiness, he closed the bargain.

Not being able to get married without the sanction, he trudged back to the office for more license. Here a difficulty awaited him which he had not anticipated. He was told that the law allowed no man to be furnished more than once for the same wedding. He was thunderstruck, and begged and prayed, but all in vain, the clerk was inexorable and with a heavy heart, he returned to find out the fellow who had outwitted him, and traded or swapped him out of his true and lawful license. To find him was an easy matter, for the roguish wags who first proposed the joke, contrived to be unobserved witnesses of all that had taken place since his first bargain, and now appeared in full view, making merry over the cause of his perplexities. Accosting the man with whom he had bargained, and showing the five dollar bill he informed him he wanted to trade back. This was hoisted at as a thing he would never do, not even for ten times that amount. Almost driven to madness by this unwelcome news, and the jokes they had constantly passed upon him he resolved on a desperate push for the recovery of his treasure. Placing it in the hands of one of the company, he loudly asserted it was a counterfeit, and while all were busy examining it, he seized the license which the tormentor held carelessly in his hand, and commenced a race as if for life and death. A sharp pursuit was immediately raised,

and a loud hullo raised. John Oliver's famous race was nothing compared to this. Now that he had secured the license, he stopped not to rest, but ran and ran to gain his destined goal.—Blind along and high fences, while in the pursuit of the "wild and wate" rather than those behind him.

This proved the futility of the license, which his hunters dare not go, and being married with having sped him thus far on his journey to the house of his beloved, they returned, yelling and shouting at the glorious sport. Our hero soon arrived at the opposite bank, and emerged from the water; but what a sight! Had he been a disembodied spirit, just escaped after sailing shipwreck in the river Styx, he could not have appeared in a more pitiful condition. Wet and dripping as he was, he walked as until he arrived at the house of his fair one's father, where he narrated all his perils and disasters—dried himself outwardly by a roaring fire; inwardly by a tubful of hot punch—and for a day or two produced the license, which had been procuring cause of all his troubles, and married to his bride the same evening. Peace, plenty, and happiness reigned there my worthy friend, property and matrimony be the portion of thy wife, and may thy children flourish as the olive tree around thy house. Franklin Rex.

## A SUPPOSED PIRATE ARRESTED.

The New-York Mercantile of Monday says, "A man, believed to have been one of the crew of the ship Ajax, which was robbed and sunk near Mobile some months since, was arrested in this city on Friday, and is now in prison. The Ajax, it will be recollected, was commanded by Capt. Tishew, of this port, and when pirated was on her passage from Mexico, for Manila we believe. She had on board about 200,000 in specie, and one or two passengers, who, with the captain, and the mate, it is believed, were murdered. Several persons have been arrested, in Florida and Louisiana, suspected of being concerned in this act; but for want of proof some of them were discharged, and it is not unlikely, may have found their way to this city. The man now in custody was recognized at a sailor's boarding house in Water street, by two seamen who knew of his being one of the crew of the Ajax, and it is through their information that the police got possession of him. In his possession was a watch, with a certificate, on closed for Capt. Tishew, and a spy glass known to have been the property of Capt. T. The prisoner is about 25 to 34 years old, named Charles Reed. He has boarded some months at the house where he was taken, and it is said he has uniformly expressed a fear to be left alone in a room. He has thus far declined to give any satisfactory account to the police, and says he purchased the articles found upon him at Savannah."

Great Race.—One of the finest races on record took place on Saturday, on the Union (L. L.) course, when four horses were entered for the \$500 purse, 4 mile heats. These were Black Maria, Trifle, Relief, and Slim. They started at one o'clock. The first heat was taken by Black Maria, who was closely pushed by Trifle, by whom he was beaten on a previous occasion; and the knowing ones were completely taken in, as they betted freely five to one on Trifle. Slim and Lady Relief merely saved their distances this heat, the saddle girth of the latter having broke. The second heat was pronounced a dead one; Lady Trifle overtaking Black Maria just at the winning post. Slim broke down in this heat. The third heat was beautifully contested, and was won by Trifle by a length. In the fourth heat each of the horses took the lead alternately, and was won by Lady Relief by about a length. They again, started for the fifth heat, with continued spirit. Trifle broke down in the third mile, and Black Maria won the heat and race by about three lengths; thus coming off victorious in a contest for twenty miles, and sustaining the reputation of the blood of Eclipse, for bottom as well as speed. Trifle, who was the favorite from the beginning and until the fourth heat, is a beautiful Southern filly, of Sir Charles. Lady Relief is an Eclipse colt. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Our deeply regret to learn that Governor Floyd has received a letter from the Honorable Littleton W. Tazewell, a Senator of Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, resigning his seat in that body.

The firm and thorough State Rights principles of Mr. Tazewell, his admirable private character, and his fine talents, which ranked him first in the body of which he was a member, all conspire to render his loss at this time, particularly to be regretted, when firm unwavering men are so much needed. Virginia Times.







They commenced the work of dissection with right good will; but on skinning the bear they found scarcely any meat on his bones; in fact, the animal had been famishing, and in a fit of hungry desperation made one of the boldest and most successful attempts at kidnapping ever heard in the legends of native courage.



Before this paper reaches its destination the Editor will be in Raleigh. If he should, by any means, lose his seat in the legislature, he will be gone soon to resume his labors; if he should remain, he will not be home in six or seven weeks. During his absence, the paper will be left in the hands of those who are, in every respect, well qualified for the duties of the editor.

The election for President and V. President, are all over now with the exception of those that are chosen by the State legislatures. The result is not accurately ascertained, but enough is known, to make us say with confidence that Gen. Jackson is elected. With regard to the Vice Presidency, there is more doubt, but we shall soon know.

**Withdrawal of Judge BARBOUR.**  
Never did any person more effectually destroy his own prospects, than Judge BARBOUR. His letter, was intended only as a withdrawal of his ticket in Virginia, but it was so badly timed, and came out in so awkward a manner as to make the impression, that it was a total withdrawal—and it was so received, and acted on in many parts of North Carolina. The consequence was, that his name in most places was dropped, and the other ticket run, much against the feelings of the great mass of Republican Voters. Thus it happened, that in many counties, Van Buren received all, or nearly all of the votes, where, under different circumstances he would have received very few. He has won the race in North Carolina by the help of his horse, and still we see great chuckling among the VAN BURENS, on the occasion.

Joseph BARBOUR may hereafter rise as a Judge; he is now, an associate Judge,—he may rise to the Bench of the Supreme Court if a vacancy should soon take place, but as a Statesman, we suspect his course is run;—peace be to his bones.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
There now remains no manner of doubt as to the result of the election in the Democratic State of Pennsylvania; Jackson's majority will be very near, or quite 50,000 votes; the election will be saved from the House of Representatives, where we wish never again to see it go.

**NEW YORK.**  
The dreams of the Clay-men, with respect to New York, will soon vanish into thin air. The present prospects show that New York, will go for Jackson. As yet, we have not received returns enough to make it certain, but so far as they have come to hand, they are decidedly favorable. We have no doubt about New York.

**OHIO.**  
Enough has been heard from Ohio, to leave no doubt about the vote of that State. She will go for Jackson by a much larger majority than in 1828.

**OUR SENATOR—JUDGE MANGUM.**  
In common with many of our Republican friends in this part of the State, we were not a little surprised at the past Senator Mangum was reported to have taken, in the Hillsboro' Tariff, and anti-nullification meeting. Really, we knew not what to make of it, and therefore took no notice of it. We had read his speech, delivered in the Senate with pleasure, and pride—we were rejoiced to see that North Carolina had a son in that body, who felt as a patriot, and spoke as a free man. What was our surprise to see him attending a sort of select meeting of "black-cockle federalists"—avowed friends of the Tariff, and of Clay, and these units, as it did seem, with them, to aim a blow at bleeding liberty through the sides of our sister State South Carolina? We thought it strange, but still hoped that there was something kept back in the report of that meeting, which would save Judge Mangum's character for consistency, and still hold him up in the estimation of the Republicans of the State. We were not deceived. Judge Mangum has felt that his character was suffering, and he has very properly allowed, a friend of his to come out, and in a public communication, to state, what his sentiments truly are, on the subject of these rights. We are glad to see this, and have no doubt his political sentiments, will in the main, meet the approval of all true Republicans of the Jeffersonian school, at least. We must however candidly say, we cannot exactly see the consistency in one respect, between his principles, and one of his conclusions. He expressly admits the right of state interposition, and yet seems not to approve of what Mr. Jefferson thought the "rightful remedy" which is in fact, state interposition. Again, it strikes us, that the plan of redress, that he proposes, is not essentially different from the one he was reported to have denounced in the Hillsboro' meeting. We confess, we should like to see these apparent, we hope not real inconsistencies, explained. Let it not be supposed from this, that we are reflecting on Judge Mangum; far from it. We like the grand he has assumed in Congress,—we approve of his course, and we have no fear that he will ever back out from it. Neither his principles, nor his spirit, will permit him.

The communication to which we allude will be found in another part of our paper over the signature of GORTON.

**FRIENDS OF THE UNION.**  
Who are the real friends of the Union? Those who wish to restrain the Federal Government, within the limits laid down by the Constitution, or those who contend, that the federal Government, can do as it pleases, and the people must submit? There is no way to destroy the Union.—1st. The Union may be destroyed by the withdrawal of some of the States from the confederacy. This will certainly not be done so long as the Federal Government, keeps within its due bounds, for while it does so, it will be the interest of every State to cling to the Union. 2nd. The other way, to destroy the Union, is for the Federal Government to disregard the Constitution, and assume powers not granted to it by the Constitution. What makes the Union?—The Constitution? If then, the Constitution is set aside, is not the Union set aside? The Union is more in danger from Congress, than from any other quarter. The Federal Government, is constantly trying to enlarge its powers, and to do things, never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

The Constitution gives Congress power to lay taxes to pay the public debt, and support Government; but it gives Congress no power to take money out of the pockets of the Farmers, in order to give it to the manufacturers.—Yet Congress, is doing this very thing, and there are some among us who contend that Congress have a right to do it.

Let any plain man—possessing good common sense, take up the Constitution, and read it over and over again, and see if he can find a line that gives Congress the power to tax one class of people to enrich another. No, he will find none such,—but the Tariff men can work it out,—they can construct it, so as to give the power. Yes, they are very ingenious men,—but, we hope they are not quite ingenious enough to make the people believe their sophistry. Whenever the people admit that Congress can pass what laws it please, then good bye to American freedom.

It is said that Mr. Webster, is preparing an answer to Mr. Calhoun's late exposition. Mr. Webster, it is known, is one of the ablest men of the Federal party, and his forth coming exposition may, therefore, be looked to as embracing the views of that party.

It is more than probable that these two rival expositions may have the effect of dividing parties as they once were, of making only two parties, Federal and Republican. The Federalists have been struggling hard, though secretly ever since their overthrow by Mr. Jefferson to regain their former influence; and they think, now, by making a great noise about the Union and professing great friendship for its perpetuity, and by charging all the Republicans with being traitors, disunionists, &c. that they will succeed. But let the Republicans keep a good look out; there is danger abroad.

**South Carolina Convention.**—This day (Monday) the South Carolina Convention meets for the purpose of applying some remedy for the redress of their grievances. There remains no longer any doubt, but that it will declare the Tariff laws for protection null and void, within that State.

In another column of our paper will be found an able article from the Banner of the Constitution headed, "the Crisis." We hope it will be read with attention by all of our subscribers. It treats of matters of deep interest to every man in the community.

We learn from the Charleston papers that the Cholora has made its appearance there. It has not been very fatal yet.

We have received an *Obituary* notice which shall be attended to in our next.

**Extract from a letter to the Editor dated**  
LEXINGTON, Nov. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir,

Presuming that you are desirous of obtaining a statement of the election in this county, which may be relied on, I take this opportunity to send you one. Owing to the incessant fall of rain, on the day of the election, the people did not turn out to any extent. The result however shows very plainly that the sense of the county has been expressed by the vote of the voters who attended the polls. The aggregate of the votes given in the county, is as follows, for the Jackson and Barbour ticket, 333, for Clay, and Sergeant, 53, for Jackson and Van Buren, 55.

You will recollect that in the few lines I addressed to you some time since, I expressed the opinion that Van Buren would not get a half a dozen votes. That opinion was not advanced lightly, or upon slight grounds. Facts, well attested facts,—are in my possession which go to prove beyond all doubts, that Van Buren would not have gotten 55 votes in the county, if the people had been permitted to make an unbiased choice—if fraud, down right fraud had not been used to divert the votes from the direction they would have taken; you know well to what I allude. Just on the eve of the election, the Carolina Watchman comes out with a formal announcement of the fact that Judge BARBOUR had withdrawn. Well this assertion was made in such a way as to be generally believed. But unfortunately for this wiseacre BARBOUR's letter (of resignation) arrived nearly at the same time that the announcement of his withdrawal was made at this place. The assertion was promptly disproved, and consequently Van Buren obtained 2 votes, of which one was given under the impression that his rival had withdrawn, and the other, by a person who is not an inhabitant of the county. And mark well at three of the precincts Van Buren did not get one vote; at these places this report had not been circulated. But at another of the precincts where the report had been believed, Van Buren got 50 votes! Bear in mind, his whole vote was 55, of which I have thus accounted for 52, and thus you have 3 votes as properly belonging to him.

The above statement may be relied on, the greater part of it is derived from the man who received the votes at the place where Van Buren received his 50 votes.

**Cholora in New Orleans.**—The N. O. Louisiana Advertiser, of the 20th ult. says.—"Yesterday various reports were current throughout the day, that the cholora had reached our city by way of the western waters; and we were informed by a respectable physician, that a passenger died yesterday morning, after a few hours illness, having all the symptoms of spasmodic cholora. Three men also died on board the Constitution on her way to this port, but who had not, the captain states, the slightest symptoms of cholora; two were firemen, and the other a passenger, who had been sick previous to his coming on board. We learn from other passengers who left Louisville on the 9th, that several cases of cholora existed in that city on the 6th, of a malignant type, and continued to increase up to the 9th. Those passengers report that they came down to Trinity on board the steamer Express, on board of which seven deaths occurred by cholora, five of whom were negroes. We give this for what it is worth. The Louisville papers of the 10th inst. inclusive, received by yesterday's mail, make no mention of the existence of Cholora in that city, in any shape whatever.

The St. Louis Beacon of the 4th inst. states that within the last week there had been four cases of cholora in that city, which terminated fatally. The general health of the city is remarkably good.

I is also said, by passengers, per the Constitution, that three new cases had occurred at St. Louis previous to the 19th inst.

We refer our readers to the following views taken by a correspondent of the Boston Com. Gazette, upon the influence of the Tariff on the shipping interests of the country. It is some what marvelous that so many should be found in that section of the Union, tamely witnessing the gradual decay of this important source of their revenue. But the predominant influence of the wealth of the manufacturers, is operating like a withering blast, upon every other branch of the industry of our country. *Exc. Post.*

Have the good people of Massachusetts and of New England become quite indifferent to the property of Navigation? Has a preference for manufactures become so strong, as to render us willing to sacrifice the interests of commerce? Or are the zeal and activity of the great capitalists, whose property is now chiefly vested in these establishments, so powerful as to persuade the people, that commerce is less important than we have before considered it; or that the present tariff policy is not injurious to it?

It appears to me, Mr. Printer, that the people are permitting themselves to be easily deceived in this respect. I 1787, in 1794, 1800, 1807, 1813 and 1820, they declared, frequently and loudly, that they thought commerce and navigation of vital importance to the United States, especially to the states on the Atlantic. What has wrought this great change of opinion, within eight or ten years? I am wholly at a loss to account for it except from political motives; not enlightened, disinterested political views; but from considerations altogether of a party character. How else can you explain to me, the almost entire change of opinion in our leading political men. As to the great principles of political economy, what was true in 1816, 1822, and 1825, is true at present. The different condition of our own country, or different policy of foreign nations, might justify a change in some details of a system, which was proper and just, fifteen or twenty years ago. Domestic industry is to be protected and encouraged, at all times. And restrictive measures of foreign nations to be met by corresponding provisions in our laws. But this does not change fundamental principles. It does not authorize the policy of 1829 and 1832.

And as to the present condition of our country, compared to ten and fifteen years ago; the reason is much less now than formerly, for the "American System," and the high Tariff now imposed upon the country. Are you satisfied Mr. Printer, with the reasons given for the present policy? Can you tell me how to reconcile the conduct and course of our eminently great men, who a few years ago opposed and deplored the tariff of 1824, and who declared expressly against the protective system, as one probably unconstitutional; but who now defend the tariff policy, when it is more unequal and oppressive than in 1824; and when the fiscal concerns of government do not call for a large revenue?

In my opinion, one of the following must be the true reason of this change; unless it will be contended that commerce and navigation are less important and less useful to this part of the country, than formerly. This change of opinion and of policy, is owing, then, either to a plan to protect and advance the enterprise of a few great capitalists, who continually cry, "help, help;" or it is to be imputed to the views and plans of a political party in the Union, which has taken a stand in favor of the tariff policy, and must go down into comparative insignificance, and forgo all hope of rising to power. To one or to the other of these reasons, I attribute the change of opinion, in political, and in the economy among us. Perhaps both have a share in the change. But how ship owners, ship masters, ship builders, and mechanics, eye, and farmers too, are interested. And enlightened patriots can approve of the present policy. I may confess myself utterly at a loss.

Every month—almost every week for naper us with some new discovery or improvement, calculated to increase the usefulness of Rail Roads, and add to the certainty, that the stockholders will speedily derive a rich compensation for the use of the funds invested in their construction.

From that highly valuable periodical, The Rail Road Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, published weekly in New York, which we again recommend to the attention of every friend of science and improvement, we contain some useful information on the subject of which I profusely treat in any other publication within our knowledge, we copy the following interesting account.

**NEW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.**  
We were much gratified a day or two since, by a visit to the machine shop of Mr. Wm. T. James, No. 40, Eldridge street, where we saw in operation, on a short, temporary Railway in his yard, a Locomotive Engine, constructed on an entirely different plan from any that we have before seen. No part of the engine except the boiler and smoking-pipe, is over thirty nine inches above the surface of the rails; and it is so constructed that no fire falls from the furnace, nor is there a spark ever seen to rise from the smoke-pipe. The cylinders are on the outside, and below the top of the wheels. It is to carry its own fuel and water; and the fire is driven by a bellows, worked by the machinery, and is always in proportion to the velocity. It is estimated to weigh, with the supply of water and fuel on board, three and a half tons; and to run from thirty to forty miles an hour. Its power is equal to sixteen horses.

To give some idea of the ease with which it is controlled when under way, we saw it run a distance of fifty feet, forward and backward, eight times in sixty-three seconds, including stops.

Mr. James placed it upon wheels without flange, a few days since, and run it over the pavements and third avenue, to Yorkville, about five miles—took breakfast—and then returned to the city. The performance, he said, was highly interesting to those who saw it under way, and altogether satisfactory to himself. He has it in contemplation to take it to Baltimore in a few days, to give it a fair trial. It will be found, we predict, an ingenious and valuable addition to those already in successful operation on their Rail Roads. We wish Mr. James success in his efforts to introduce Locomotives upon his plan, for it is called the American.

**GALVANISM.**—The spectacle was truly horrible. When I entered the room where the experiments were to take place, the body of a man named Carter, which had been cut down from the gallows, scarce half an hour, was lying on the table; and the cap being removed, his frightful features, distorted with the agonies of suffocation, were visible. The crime he had been hanged for was murder; a brazen, desperate ruffian he looked. None of his clothes were removed. He wore a fustian jacket, and drab knickerbockers.

The first time that the galvanic shock was conveyed to him will never, I dare say, be forgotten by any one present. We all shrank from the table in consternation, with the momentary belief that we had positively brought the man back to life; for he suddenly springing up into a sitting posture—his arms waved wildly—the colour rushed into his cheeks—his lips were drawn apart, so as to show his teeth—and his eyes glared at us with apparent fury. One young man, a medical student, shrieked violently, and was carried out in a swoon. One gentleman present, who happened to be nearest to the upper part of the body, was almost knocked down with the violent blow he received from the left arm. It was some time before any of us could recover presence of mind sufficient to proceed with the experiments.

*Diary of a Physician.*

**The Bond Case.**—The United States, it seems though they succeeded in obtaining a judgment against Messrs. Holmes and Marsh, have found it impossible to make the money. A house of Mr. Holmes was some time since seized upon by the Marshall, put up for sale, and knocked off to State Rights, who refused to comply with the terms of sale, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the tariff laws. After much consultation and deliberation among the officers of the Government, the house was again put up for sale yesterday, on account and risk of the former purchaser, but not a single bid could be obtained. Such is the State of public opinion here, in respect to the tariff. It has been already practically nullified by public opinion. We ought to add that the Bond in this case was given for duties on an importation of coarse Woollens, in which the duties were imposed so exclusively for protection, as to be prohibitory, and that the goods in question were imported by Mr. Holmes expressly for the purpose of trying the question.

**New Universal Gazetteer.**—A work of this kind has just made its appearance in the City of New York, which must inevitably place a most precious sequel to the world of letters. It comprehends, exclusive of the usual matter for a Gazetteer—a great variety of statistical tables—including a census of all the counties, and principal towns and villages in the United States, according to the returns of 1830.

**Highest Mountains in Scotland.**—Until very lately Ben-Nevis was considered the highest mountain in Scotland, but upon a recent trigonometrical survey, it was

overtopped at least twenty feet by Ben Dacul, a mountain in Aberdeenshire—the height of Ben-Nevis is 4,390 feet—making it the loftiest mountain in Great Britain.

**DEED.**  
In this county, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Mr. Henry Carter, sen. and 2d sons and 7 daughters.

**MARKETS.**

SALISBURY Nov. 17, 1832.	
Bacon	8 to 9
Beef	2 1/2 to 3
Options in seed	2.00
Do. clean	0.50 to 0.60
Corn	30 to 35
Oats	10 to 12
Barley	10 to 12
Coffee	18 to 22
Salt	2 1/2 to 3
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	16 to 18
Beeswax	9 to 10
Tallow	33 to 35
Pine	40
Brandy	25 to 30
Whiskey	9 to 10
Leaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10 1/2
Wheat	1.50
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1 1/2
Georgia	2 to 3 1/2

**PAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 7.**

Brandy, Apple per gal.	40 to 45
Do. Peach	40
Bacon	8
Corn	30 to 35
Do. clean	10
Flour	75 to 80
Salt	2 1/2 to 3
Iron	4 to 5
Sugar, brown	10 to 12 1/2
Coffee	18 to 20
Molasses	16 to 18
Flaxseed	1.50 to 1.60
Wh-at	80 to 85
Whiskey	90 to 95

**CHENAW Nov. 10, 1832.**

Brandy, Peach	gal.	40
Apple	do.	40
Bacon	lb.	10 1/2 to 10
Corn	bu.	30 to 35
Coffee	lb.	16 to 18
Flour (from Wag.)	bb.	25 to 35
Molasses	gal.	37 to 40
Salt (in bulk)	bu.	75
Sugar	do.	30
Whiskey	gal.	90 to 95
Wheat	bu.	75

**COLUMBIA, S. C. Nov. 8, 1832.**

Cotton, new	10 1/2 to 11
Do. old	10 to 11
Coffee	15 to 18
Corn, per bushel	32 to 35
Tobacco, gunpowder	5 to 7
Hyson	21 to 25

**SALE AT AUCTION.**

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, from ALBERT G. QUINCE to me, I will expose to PUBLIC SALE at AUCTION, at the corner store, lately occupied by  
**KYLES & MEENAN,**  
on Tuesday, the 20th inst. all the Goods, &c. belonging to the late firm of  
**Clayland & Torrence,**  
comprising an excellent and general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**  
**GROCERIES, &c. &c.**  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
For all sums not exceeding \$20, CASH.  
For all sums above \$20, and not exceeding \$50, three months credit.  
For all sums above \$50, and not exceeding \$100, six months credit.  
For all sums above \$100, twelve months credit.  
Bond, with approved security, will be required, before the purchaser will be permitted to remove the GOODS.  
**CHARLES L. TORRENCE, Trustee.**  
Salisbury, Nov. 10th, 1832.

**JAMES L. LONG'S**

**Plantation and Ferry on the YADKIN RIVER FOR SALE.**  
IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, on the 10th Nov. 1832, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st day of Dec. next, that valuable Plantation and Ferry on the Yadkin River, whereon James L. Long now resides, containing about 1000 acres. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.  
**PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.**  
Nov. 10th, 1832.

**REMOVAL.**

**HUTCHES & CO.,**  
RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have moved their STOCK of GOODS to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call, and price Goods as bargains will be given, and credit will be given to punctual dealers. Iron, Cotton, Fenchers, Beeswax, Tallow, low Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for Goods. Our friends will find a convenient place for hitching their Horses in a lot between our store and the shoe store of Mr. Thos. Mill jr. which is next door.

**NOTICE.**

**IREDELL COUNTY,**  
August Term 1832.

**THE** Subscriber, having obtained Letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Byers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law.  
**ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.**

**NOTICE.**

**WILL** be sold on Tuesday the 18th of December next, at the late residence of Washington Byers, dec'd. the following property, to wit:

**NINE HEAD OF HORSES,**  
**TWO COWS,**  
**HOGS, SHEEP, & GOATS,**  
and about 20 hundred pounds of butter, 50 or 60 thousand weight of cotton in the seed, Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c. and all other household articles.

**Two Wagons and Cows.**

**One old OREGON and HAWKESBERRY.**

**A Quantity of Leather, &c.**

**One Set BLACKSMITH TOOLS,**

a good assortment of BOOKS, together, with all the House-Hold, and Kitchen furniture.—At which time, the

**NEGROES,**

**35 IN NUMBER,**

consisting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN, will either be hired for twelve months, for sale, or sold to continue from day to day until all is sold. The usual credit will be given, and due attendance by

**ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.**

**BENJAMIN FRALEY**

**TAILOR.**

A VINTAGE removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, at a convenient and cheap place, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, or imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the most strict notice—but made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to sit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the present, cutting for Sargis, or Wilson, of New-York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

**JOHN F. FRALEY.**

**EXAMINATION.**

The examination of the Female School in Statesville, will take place on the last Thursday and Friday in November. The exercises will commence at ten o'clock on Thursday; and will be concluded on Friday, by an examination of the

**MUSICAL PUPILS.**

Parents, Guardians, and the public, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Winter session will commence on the first Monday in January, when the teachers hope to receive a continuance of that patronage of which they have already shared so liberally.

**M. A. CALDWELL,**  
Principal.

**ATTENTION!**

**ROWAN TROOPERS**

**YOU** are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 1st Friday in this month, equipped in full uniform for parade.

There will be likewise, a Court to elect. By order of the Captain,

**JAS. OWENS, O. S.**

**ESTATE NOTICE.**

All those who are indebted by Note, or Book account, to the late firm of Kyles & Meenan, Merchants of Salisbury, are requested to make immediate payment, to the subscriber, as no further indulgence will be given.

**H. MACNAMARA, Adm'r.**  
431 Estate of Dr. Meenan, dec'd.

**Committed.**

**TO** the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 24th of September, 1832, a Negro man about 32 years of age, yellow complexioned, about five feet five or six inches high, has a mark on his right arm, occasioned by a burn, calls himself

**LEWIS.**

and says he belongs to John B. Phillips, of Richmond Virginia, and ran away from his Master near Yorkville, South Carolina, on his way to the State of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

**J. REINHARDT, D. S. & J. J. J.**

**WAGGONERS,**

**Driving to Fayetteville,**

the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good horse, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville April 1st 1833.

**BLANK DEEDS.**

Every description, neatly printed, kept constantly for sale at the office.



